The Fall Running Meeting. PROGRAM AND NOMINATIONS FOR THE RACES AT

THE IVY CITY COURSE. The fall running meeting of the National Fair Association at the Ivy City course will begin Tuesday, November 1st, and continue four days. It bids fair to be one of the notable meetings of the year. For the information of those interested in "horse-flesh," THE STAR republishes the program with the nominations for the stake races, the others being post or box en-

FIRST DAY-TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1. that have never won a sweepstake race. Purse \$200 for the first horse, \$50 for the second. Second race—the novelty handicap stakes—For all ages, of \$10 each to accompany the nomination. The association to add \$10 for each nomination, and \$20 additional for each starter, together with an aditional separate donation of \$400 for the winner. The second horse to receive the stakes to the amount of \$100. Closed September 15th. Weights to be announced October 23d. One mile and an eighth. Closed with the following nominations: Charles Reed's b f Thora, 3 years, by Longfellow, dam Susan Ann. The Pelham stable's b c Eole, 3 years, by Eolus, dam War Song. D. Colaizzi's br g Valparaiso, 3 years, by Virgil, dam Accidenta. Ackerman & Co.'s b g Ohio Boy, aged, by imp. Hurrah, dam Charmerana. T. B. Davis' b g Jake 4 years, by Alarm, dam Pearl. W. P. Burch's bg Col. Sprague, 4 years, by Calvin, dam Pauline Sprague. C. H. Pettengill's b g Fair Count, 5 years, by Dudley, dam Adele. Babcock & Co.'s ch h Ventriloquist, 4 years, by Ventilator,dam Jaconet. James T. Williams' br g Checkmate, 6 years, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Full Cry R. A. Clabaugh's br h Oden, 4 years, by Vauxnall dam Maudina. J. W. Loud's ch f Lida Stanhope, years, by Waverly, dam Ada Cheatham. J. W. Loud's br or blk f Pride, 3 years by Virgil, dam Kentucky Belle. Third race—Dash 1½ miles for fillies and mares of all ages to carry 100 lbs., winners during the present year of any single event of the value of \$1,000, if 3 years old, to carry 7 lbs extra; if 4 years old or over, 10 lbs. extra; maidens allowed, if three years old, 3 lbs.; if 4 years or over 5 lbs. Purse \$300 for the first horse, \$50 for the second. Fourth race-Steeple chase for all welter weights; regular course. Horses that have started in Steeple-chases and not won since September 1st, 1881, allowed, if beaten once, 5 lbs.; twice or more 7 lbs.; horses that have never before started in a Steeple-chase allowed 10 lbs. Purse \$300 for the first horse, \$50 for the second. SECOND DAY-WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

not won since October 1st, 1881. Purse \$200 for the first horse, \$50 for the second. Second race—Washington stakes—for 3-year olds, of \$50 each, half forfeit. The association to add \$800, of which \$200 to the second horse, the third horse to save his stakes. Horses that have never been placed any race exclusively for 3-year olds, allowed 10 s.; winners of any single event exclusively for year olds of the value of \$2,000, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more such events, 10 lbs. extra; of three more such events, 20 lbs. extra. One mile and a half. To close September 15th. Closed with the following nominations: Charles Reed's br c Hermit, by imp. Hurrah, dam Emma G. The Pelham Stables b c Eole, by Eolus, dam War Song. George L. Lorillard's b c Greenland, by Glengarry, dam Nevada. George L. Lorillard's bf Aella, by Glenelg dam La Henderson. Mr. Armstrong's ch g Glen-idle, by imp. Glengarry, dam Hop, by Harry of the West. Morris & Patton's b g Fellowplay, by Longfellow, dam Platina. Oden Bowie's b g Co tion, by Catesby, dam Australia. W. C. Daly's ch C. Daly's ch i Jessie D., by The Ill-Used, dam eatrice. H. McDaniel's ch c King Nero, by Harry issett, dam Lizzie Rogers. Byron McClelland's b g Explorer, by Enquirer, dam Slipper. D. Colatzzi's br g Válparaiso, by Virgil, dam Accidenta. D. Collaizzi's gr f Spark, by Leamington, damMary Clark. Lawrence Hart's blk c John Hamilton (late Seceder) by Rebel, dam by Daniel Boone. M. B. Mace's ch c Traveler (late Sligo) by Tom Bowling dam Petty. Benjamin Pryor's blk c. Enniskiller by Tom Bowling, dam Colleen Bawn. J. W. Loud's ch f Lida Stanhope, by Waverly, dam Ada Cheatham. J. McMahon's b f Mary Warren, by oltiquer, dam Amanda Warren. Third Race elling race, one and one-eighth miles. Winner to sold at auction immediately after the race for 200 full weight; if entered to be sold for less, 1 b. allowed for each \$100 down to \$600, then 2 lbs. for each \$100 down to \$300, which shall be the minmum price; any surplus over the entered price to to to the second horse. Purse \$300. Fourth Race-Two mile heats, for all ages, Purse \$500 for the first horse, \$100 for the second. Maidens allowed. if 3 years, 3 lbs.; if 4 years, 7 lbs.; if 5 years and THIRD DAY-THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

First Race—Selling race, one and one-half miles, carry 90 lbs., without regard to age or sex, with 3 10s. extra for every additional \$100 up to \$600; then ditional \$100. Winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. Any surplus over the entered price to go to the second horse. Purse \$100. Second Race-Lafayette Stakes-For 2 year olds. One mile. \$50 entrance; half forfeit. The sociation to add \$500, of which \$100 to the second of either the Nursery stake at the Jerome Park fall meeting, or the Central stakes at the Baltimore fall meeting, 5 lbs. extra; of both these minations:-J. E. Cook's ch c Falco, by The Ill-John Morgan, dam Duette. Chas. Reed's b f Stables' bg Vampire, by Moccasin, dam dam Vandalia. W. C. Daly's b c Barah Bernhardt, by Harry Bassett, dam Penny. H. McDaniel's bf Lettina, by Harry Bassett, dam ling, dam Petty. A. Burnham & Son's b f Alta B, by Glenelg, dam M. A. B. A. Burnham & Son's b Frankie B, by Monarchist, dam Alala. W. French's ch c Nimrod (late Hartford), by Gaberunzie, dam by Planet. Third Race-Mile for all ages. Purse \$400 for the first horse, \$50 for the second. Fourth Race—Handicap Steeple-chase—Nominations to be made through the entry ox immediately after the last race on the first day. Weights to be announced the following morning. All not declaring out through the entry ox that day will be required to start. Purse \$350 for the first horse, \$50 for the second.

FOURTH DAY-PRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4 50 for the second. Second Race—Yorktown Centennial Handicap-For all ages. Three miles. \$50 entrance; half forfeit; only \$10 if declared out on or before October 15. The Association to add \$1,200, which \$200 to the second horse, the third to save eights to be announced October 8. Closed with the following nominations: George L. Lorillard's on g Monitor, 5 years, by Gleneig, dam Minx. Geo. L. Lorillard's b f Aella, 3 years, by Gleneig, dam La enderson. Walter W. Dun's ch f Oak Leaf, 3 years, by Dudley, dam Gladys. Oden Bowie's ch m priole, aged, by Kingtisher, dam My Maryland. ekerman & Co.'s b h Surge, aged, by Revolver, m Siren. T. B. Davis' b m Ella Warfield, 4 years, Glenmore, 6 years, by Glen Athol, dam Lotta. C. H. Pettengill's b g Fair Count, 5 years, by Dudley, dam Adele. Babcock & Co.'s ch h Ventriloquist, 4 years, by Ventilator, dam Jaconet. W. S. Cree's ch m Mary Anderson, 4 years, by Ventilator, dam Queen of Scots. James T. Williams' br g Checkmate, 6 years, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Full Cry. Lawrence Hart's ch h Little Harry date Pious Jeems), 4 years, by Rebel, dam Creole Belle. Lawrence Hart's b h Mintzer, aged, by Glenelg, dam Crownlet. G. B. Bryson's br h Irish King, 5 years, by Longfellow, dam Little Fanny. Hurrah, dam Charmerana. J. W. Loud's ch f Lida stanhope, 3 years, by Waverly, dam Ada Cheat-Third Race-Consolation purse. Mile heats. Purse \$300 for winner, \$50 for the second horse. Open to all horses that have started either at this meeting or the fall meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club and not won. Fourth Race-Climax steeple-chase. Welter weights. Post entry. Three to start from different stables or no race. Purse \$400 for the first horse, \$100 for the second, \$50 for

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS IN BANK AND CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.-Mohammed Dean Conn, a Turk. with long hair, who professes to be a doctor, and who gets a pension, having been wounded in the late war in this country, was recently charged in the Police Court with being a vagrant and found drunk on the streets. He told the court that he was no vagrant, and showed his bank book. The court told him that if he had an idea that he could not be sent down on the vagrancy charge he was mistaken, for no matter how rich he was it was shown that he was an habitual drunkard, and he would either have to give bonds or go to the workhouse for thirty days. Although he has \$600 in bank he cannot get any of it unless his agent signs the check, and he will have to go to the workhouse at present, when \$20 would release him.

LO.R.M. VISITATIONS.—The Great Sachem of the Independent Order of Red Men for the District has made the following appointments to visit the various tribes of the order in their wigwams: Tusca-Moon, a talk on "Red Men" by J. W. Moss, P.G.S., Great Representative to the Great Council of United States; Osage Tribe, No. 6, on the 21st sleep of Beaver Moon, "Duties of Red Men," by J. W. about two years ago when be was succeeded by Moss: Logan Tribe, No. 8, on the 17th sleep Beaver Moon, "Origin of Logan Tribe," by G. W. Brown, P.G.S. of Pequod Tribe, No. 13, of Philadelphia; Seneca Lodge, No. 11, on the 7th sleep of Beaver Moon, "The duties we owe each other," by Wm. M. Stelle, Great Chief of Records; St. Tammany Tribe, No. 13, on the 1st sleep of Hunting Moon, "How to Prosper," by W. M. Stelle.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET. - Saturday morning, during the progress of an auction sale at the corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, an old colored woman named Eliza Hawkins lost her pocketbook containing \$27. Rachel Fortune, colored, was arrested, subsequently, and the stolen property recovered from her, less \$1, which she

THE CASEY-BERGEVIN SHOOTING CASE .- In the case of Martin J. Casey, convicted last Friday of an asse of Martin J. Casey, convicted last Friday of an assault with intent to kill Martha A. Bergevin, in April last, by shooting her, Mr. C. M. Smith has filed a motion for a new trial. The reasons given are "that the verdict was contrary to the evidence," and "on account of new and material evidence discovered since the trial." It is understood that this evidence will tend to show that the prisoner was just prior to the shooting in such condition of mind as to make it doubtful if he was responsible.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

HOW THE PRESIDENTIAL PEW WAS SELECTED-SOME FACTS FROM OLD RECORDS-THE OFFI-THE REGISTER'S BOOK.

President Arthur, on Sunday last, formally

took possession of the pew in St. John's (P. E.) church, which was first occupied by President Madison, and since that day has been occupied by several generations of Presidents. The comparative antiquity of St. John's church, its quaint, old-fashioned appearance, and its aristoeratic location and associations, lend an interest to the old structure, with its pillared portico and stuccoed walls such as attaches to few churches in the country. Even if no President had ever been numbered among the parishioners, the history of St. John's parish would be scribed the names of men who have been mighty in arms or in council, families whose records are closely identified with the early events in the history of Virginia and Maryland. The minutes of the vestry contain a succinct official history of the the oldest church in the District, but it is antedated some years by both Christ P. E. church Navy Yard, and Rock Creek church. Still, St. poetic value to the ivy that creeps over its walls. THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT

for the erection of the church between Richard Skinner, carpenter, and Thos. G. Gilliss, on behalf of the church, was made September 4, 1815. The old minutes of the parish vestry are now in the possession of Mr. Matthew Trimble, the register of the church, and through his courtesy, a STAR reporter was permitted to see them. The first book is the only one of much interest, the others being too modern in date. This book is of the size of an ordinary business ledger, and contains the records of the meetings of the vestry from 1815 to 1855. The leaves are now yel- | Senior Warden, Gen. Geo. D. Ramsey; Junior low and time-stained.

THE FIRST VESTRY.

The first pages of this old record say: "At a meeting of the members of the Protestant Episcopal church, residing in the first and second wards of the city of Washington, pursuant to public notice by the board of trustees, the folowing gentlemen were duly elected vestrymen of St. John's church, in said city, to serve until Easter Monday in 1817, to wit: Thos. A. Gilliss. John Tayloe, Peter Hagner, John Graham, Roger C. Weightman, Jas. Thompson, John P. Van Ne ss. Jas. A. Blake. St. John's Church, July 17, 1816.

" AUGUST 5, 1816. "The vestry met; present, James A. Blake, Peter Hagner, James Thompson, John Graham, John P. Van Ness and Thomas A. Gilliss, when, upon motion, they proceeded to the choice of church wardens and register, and David Easton and Wm. W. Seaton were duly elected wardens and Wm. Parker register." THE FIRST RECTOR.

On the 5th of November following Rev. Wm. H. Wilmer, of Alexandria, was elected pastor, and his letter accepting the rectorship was placed on record on the 30th of the same month. The financial statements that appear in the book co temporaneously with Mr. Wilmer's pastorate show that the rector's annual salary was \$1,500, a sum which was considered very handsome in ,

THE PRESIDENT'S PEW. An entry in the minutes, under date of De cember 7, 1816, says:

"The vestry met pursuant to adjournment resent James A. Blake, John Tayloe, John P. Van Ness, Peter Hagner, Roger C. Weightman and Thomas A. Gilliss. On motion, resolved that Thomas A. Gilliss and John P. Van Ness be the dress circle. Persons who buy their tickets a committee to wait on the President of the United States and offer him the choice of a pew in this church, without his being obliged to purchase the same. Adjourned to meet again to- | the back row can testify to this, and it seems that morrow morning after divine service." At the Mr. Albaugh should take steps to have this evil meeting of the vestry on December 16th, "Mr. Van Ness, from the committee appointed o wait on the President of the United States and request his selection of a pew, reported that they had performed that duty, and that the President desired that the selection might be made by the committee, whereupon the committee selected pew No. 28, 1st class." Thus the presidential pew was selected, and its first occupant was President Madison. It had a line presidential occupants, the continuity of which was not broken until President Lincoln's time. Although this pew, which is near the center of the chnrch, was set apart for the President's use, free of charge, the treasurer's books show that its occupants, without exception, insisted upon paying the annual rental. THE ORIGINAL ORGANIST.

famous for its fine choirs. The following quaint entry, made by the register, November 30, 1816, will be rather interesting to the musicians of the present day: "Mr. Gilliss was instructed to request B. H. Latrobe, esq., to officiate as organist, so long as it is consistent with his conscience." As the cotemporary financial records make no mention of choir expenses, it is presumed that the implied possibility of Mr. Latrobe's having a qualm of conscience referred to the fact that his service was given gratuitously. A few months later an application was received from a gentleman, offering to lead the choir for \$200 per annum, and a reply was returned rejecting the offer on the ground of the embarassed condition of the finances of the church. That Mr. Latrobe's services as organist were appreciated is shown by the action of the vestry on December 16, 1816, when was voted to allow him to select a pew for himself and family, to hold, rent free, during his residence in Washington. It was not only for playing the organ that the struggling young parish was indebted to Mr. Latrobe. Turning over a few of the musty leaves it will be found that on the 6th of February, 1818, a committee was appointed to consider what testimonial should be presented to Mr. Latrobe in recognition of his services in preparing a plan and superintending the erection of the church. Committees in those times-supposed to be exemplary in every respect—do not appear to have been any more expeditious than the committees of the present day. It was more than two months before this committee had agreed upon a report. Then, on the 18th of April, it recommended the presentation to Mr. Latrobe of a silver goblet, to be suitably inscribed, and to cost not more than \$50. As the report was adopted, it is presumed that in due time, and with due ceremony, the goblet was presented, and is now held as a valuable heir- with a fastening on only one of the doors. One of oom in the Latrobe family. To return to the first year of the existence of the new parish, On December 16, 1816, it was resolved by the vestry "that the heads of the executive departments and such foreign embassadors as belong to the P. E. church be informed that they may, leave for Waterville at about daybreak, leave for waterville at about daybreak. option either to take the pew on purchase or to rent." This gave no particular privilege to the was intended, evidently, as a special notice to The announcement of "stage ready" was soon these officials temporarily residing in Washington that pews could be obtained at St. John's.

THE CONSECRATION. On the same day it was resolved to request the Right Rev. James Kemp, bishop of Maryland, to consecrate the church. Under date of December 27, 1816, the following entry was made: 'The vestry and wardens being present, received the Right Rev. Bishop Kemp in due form, who proceeded to the altar and pronounced the sentence of consecration. After which the service for route agent in Waterville; nor was I free from the

and Rev. Mr. Hawley was appointed rector. Mr. Hawley continued as rector for Pay of the Public School Teachers. many years. His grave can be seen now in | To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: the church yard. The changes in the rectorate have been few. Mr. Hawley was succeeded by Dr. Smith Pyne, who died about four years ago. Rev. John Vaughn Lewis followed Dr. Pyne. kev. Mr. Norton. Mr. Norton having resigned, the present rector, Mr. Leonard, was appointed. When the church was originally built it was smaller than it is now, it having been enlarged considerably. Such great demands were made upon the seating capacity, that within two years after the church was erected the vestry began to discuss the subject of restry began to discuss the subject of ENLARGING THE STRUCTURE.

The parish had a debt of about \$7,000. The best means of extinguishing this debt and the way to secure an enlargement of the church building formed the chief topics of discussion with the vestrymen. As showing what demand were made for pews, it may be mentioned that the enlargement was proposed as a certain means of getting rid of the debt, as the additional means of getting rid of the debt, as the additional pews were expected to yield additional revenues immediately. On the 18th of April, 1818, a committee was appointed to report the best mode of effecting the enlargement of the church and raising the necessary funds to defray the expenses. In the following May it was resolved to wait until the vestry had a sufficient fund at its command before proceeding with the enlarge-

ment and not to increase the indebtedness of the church. In April, 1820, the subject was again brought up, and in April of that year it was resolved to complete the steeple. In the following August a committee was deputed to confer with "the most respectable mechanics" concerning the enlargement, and on the 17th of that month, the enlargement having been agreed upon, Col. Bomford was requested to superintend the construction. As a result of this action, the wings of the church were added and the gallery was extended.

EARLY STRUGGLES. The early records of the church show, that it had to struggle for several years against a comparatively heavy debt. The rector was sent north to raise funds by subscription, but it is recorded that owing to the fact that the reason was one of great pecuniary distress throughout peculiarly interesting, for on its register are in- the country, his efforts were not very success-Then the vestry undertook with excellent results to bond its indebtedness, and placed a popular loan among the parishioners. The genius for financiering, which helped the young parish out of its straits, was the same as that which guided the young Republic safely through church since the parish was founded in 1815. It its financial troubles. Many men eminent in has been thought by many that St. John's was | the councils of the nation were then enrolled as parishioners of St. John's. Since those days the parish has prospered amazingly. The old church still stands, however, and will probably remain John's antiquity is great enough to give a true for years to come, as a sentiment prevails among the parishioners which would revolt against the demolition of the walls consecrated by four generations of worshippers. There is a nstant pressure, however, for additional room, and the question is being considered how best to enlarge the structure.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS. The present rector of the church is Rev. Wm. Leonard, and the vestrymen are: Judge J. C. Bancroft Davis, E. M. Schaeffer, M. D.; Robert Reyburn, M. D.; Gen. J. H. Watmough, Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers, Geo. C. Chipman. Judge Walter S. Cox, and Matthew Trimble; Warden, Geo. C. Chipman; Register, Matthew

The Catastrophe At Elm, Switzerland. AN APPEAL FOR AID The catastrophe, described in THE STAR of the 8th inst., by which the town of Elm, Canton Glarus, Switzerland, was destroyed, has left the surviving burghers in a condition so pitlable that it can be compared only to that of the Michigan sufferers. Where once stood this thriving town of a thousand inhabitants, nestled in the green valley of the river Liuth, on the road to the Segness Pass, a few ruins and a desert of almost inconceivable masses of stone deposited by the terrible mountain slide, is all that meets the eye. Not only was everything destroyed and a large per centage of the poulation killed; even the soil from which sustenance might eventually have been obtained, is so covered with boulders as to render it useless. Switzerland has suffered severely from the elements in the last twelvemonth; the ability of its thrifty citizens to relieve the suffering caused has been taxed to the utmost. The authorities have therefore addressed an appeal for aid from without. Moved by this opeal the Swiss and the descendants of Swiss in ashington, have constituted the undersigned a committee to receive such aid as the sympathetic and benevolent may feel disposed to extend.

A. GEBNER, Vice Consul of Switzerland. M. L. MUHLEMAN, President Swiss Benevolent Society, of Washing EMIL HOLER EDWIN FREY. W. SPANGLER E. L. KUPFER JOHN B. ISLER J. U. MUELLER E. WELLAUER, J. G. RUPLI, JOS. BRAZEROL THEO. J. MAYER AUG. TANNER. Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1881.

A Remark from the Back Row. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR The management of the National would add greatly to the comfort of his patrons if he would the backs of the chairs in the last row of seats in and who get seats should not be disturbed by these late comers, who are, as a general rule, "soaked," and who lean over you and talk and breathe their foul breath in your face. All who have been in

A Broad Hint from Seventh Street.

To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR Permit me to draw your attention to one or two military companies and distinguished strangers in the city within the last few days. Whenever any variably respond in the most liberal manner, their contributions generally forming the major portion of the whole collection. In fact, without their substantial aid these festivities would not be held. And what do they get in return? They occasionally hear the sound of distant music; just enough to give them an idea of what the people on the Avenue are enjoying at their expense. Seventh street is too plebian a thoroughfare to be thought of in connection with marching visiting military companies or distinguished strangers through, but well enough to be thought of when the necessary funds are to be raised. I would suggest to the merchants of 7th street next time they are called upon to contribute for any public affair to con-tribute conditionally—that is, that 7th street shall have its full share of the "circus." If not, let those who dance pay the fiddler. Respectfully

Treasure in a Carpet Bag. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR: Your account in Thursday's STAR of Mr. Jesse he had insisted on receiving for his redeemed U.S. bonds at the Treasury, and his staggering under the seventy pounds weight, when he undertook to carry it away in a carpet bag, brings to mind a similar incident in my own experience. It was during President Pierce's administration, when the Post Office department had to collect the postage in specie, which at the larger offices, distant from any sub treasury, often accumulated in amounts reaching into the thousands. Postmasters could deposit their money in the Treasury but not in any bank, except at their own risk; and I believe this was forbidden by law. In my vacations I was several times appointed a special agent to gather up this surplus money for "Uncle Sam" and convey it to some sub-treasury, my only extra compensation being a free pass over the mail routes wherever I had to go. On one occasion this duty took me to Bangor, Maine. The railroad was then built only to Waterville, from which point the trip had to be performed by stage-coach. I arrived at Bangor about 8 o'clock in the evening, and called on the postmaster, who went immediately with to a bank where he kept his money. The bank was closed, of course, but the eashier, who lodged there, was aroused, and out to me. These precious "yellow boys" we placed in a carpet bag, and the postmaster assisted me to carry it to the Bangor House, when he bade me "good night" and I quietly made my way with my dismay I found two entrances to my room, these I locked and against the other piled the table and what chairs there were in the room. Then carefully putting my "yellow boys" to bed, half undressed I crept in beside them in hopes of and it is needless to say that I was promptly on hand. When I came down with my carpet bag to the office I saw that there were several passengers besides myself, and I remember I was not a little The announcement of "stage ready" was soon heard and allowing my travelling companions to take their seats inside, I aimed for a seat by the driver, for two reasons; first, because it always used to make me stage sick to ride inside; and second, because I wished, as far as possible, to avoid observation. I did not venture even to tell the driver, and it was only with my utmost exer-tions that I was able to ascend to the high seat with my luggage. My next trial came when we reached Dexter, where we stopped to breakfast, and I had to take my treasure along with me. I shall never forget what a relief I felt when I found myself and treasure safely in the mail car with the the day was read by the Rev. Mr. Norris and an appropriate discourse delivered by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard's receipt for the money in my possession. He was the assistant treasurer in Boston, and a other rectors.

February 3, 1817, Rev. William Hawley was selected as associate rector. On the 5th of May following Rev. Mr. Wilmer resigned and Power Mr. Wilmer resigned and Power Mr. Hawley was appointed and Power Mr. Hawley was appointed and Power Mr. Wilmer resigned it had been closed for the day.

He was the assistant treasurer in Boston, and a Portland bank having taken care of my carpet bag over night, I was so fortunate the following day in driving from the depot in Boston toward the sub-treasury as to meet Mr. Hubbard, who immediately returned to his office with me, although it had been closed for the day.

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Much has been said about the gross injustice in not paying the teachers of the public schools their hard earned salaries, and much more might be said in reference to the very great hardships this delay is creating. I desire to say, as the trustees have been severely criticised in the matter, that to pay them for their services during the money to pay them for their services during the month of September, which they have received. This act of thoughtfulness and generosity on the part of Mr. Matthews has been duly acknowledged by every teacher of the fifth division. In sympathy with those who have not yet been paid, I am very

RIVER TRADE.—Harbor Master Sutton reports the arrivals at the river front as follows: Schr. Nellie, Corsey, 25 tons coal, Johnson Bros.; schr. Virginia, Davis, 200 bushels oysters, market; schr. Geo. B. Vrerland, Vancliff, 700 tons coal, city dealers; schr. Kate, Knight, wood, J. O. Carter; longboat Five Sisters, Brown, wood, same; schr. Shining Light, Thomas, 500 bushels oysters, dealers; longboat Maj. J. H. Anderson, Davis, 120 tons coal, dealers; longboat Willie Snyder, Johnson, 110 tons coal, dealers; longboat C. W. Brengle, Chaney, 100 tons coal, dealers; longboat C. W. Brengle, Chaney, 100 tons coal, dealers; longboat C. W. Brengle, Chaney, 100 tons coal, dealers; longboat C. W. Brengle, Chaney, 100 tons coal, G.L. Sheriff; longboat Stiffey and Finley Rodemiser, 168 tons coal, S. Emery; schr. John Casper, Brush, 70,000 feet lumber, J. H.

LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

NOTES ANENT AN INTERESTING POINT FOR THE YORKTOWN CENTENNIALISTS.

BY GLYNTE INNES. The historic and no less grateful relation which the name of Lafayette bears towards these populous and prosperous United States has been quickened by the presence on our eeming shores of the doscendants of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette and by the one hundredth anniversary of a capitulation in the bringing about of which his courage and sacrifices so materially assisted, and the result whereof was the triumph of the cause of a people's legitimate freedom. The citizens of Washington have bestirred themselves to give to these distinguished gentlemen from across the sea, a welcome which should do honor to their guests and to the capital of a nation, whose present lestiny Lafayette did much to render possible. There are within and surrounding the national metropolis a host of points objective for the re-

turning Yorktown visitors, but there is one that shall claim and receive, we fancy, its special share of observation. Immediately opposite the north front of the Executive mansion there is a bit of sylvan eauty of which Washington, whereto the Father of his Country and the Frenchman's friend gave his name, feels an especially pleasant pride during this centennial period. cities may possess an urban feature now and in connection with the country's expected visitors so peculiarly attractive, but they lack in every instance that intense vitality and graceful meaning which clothes the name of Wash-

LAFAYETTE SQUARE. This is an old institution, a local land-mark fother than crumbling and ivy-covered walls may merit the distinction. Indeed, they claim it to be the first independent government park that received horticultural attention, and certainly abundant proof of such an assertion is not wanting within its iron enclosure. Things were done differently in those days however, and the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, which today forms its great artistic allurement, was put in place and unveiled while yet the square was but an unimproved government reservation. On January 8, 1853, the thirty-eighth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans the statue was inaugurated, and within that year the work of laying out and planting the square was commenced by Downing, of Fishkill, N. Y., the then only American landscape gardener of any celebrity. Heafterwards planned the Smithsonian grounds. He lost his life on the fated steamer Henry Clay, which was burned on the Hudson many years ago, and from which we believe Mrs. Hemans drew the inspiration for her well known and much parodied poem Casabianca. A saunter through the many and winding walks of this eight-acre park will, if one is luckily accompanied by Mr. E. F. Austin, the courteous and well-informed head keeper, result in the acquisition of a store of knowledge

anent trees and bushes and things botanical Forest monarchs are there, 'tis said, from every quarter of the globe. Spanish chestnuts from Switzerland may be seen, several of which were rted at a cost of \$550 by Mr. Corcoran, th millionaire, whose mansion is contiguous, and who, en passant, has always evinced a deep interest in the park, also fine old elms, English and American, which principally border the grounds on their four sides within the iron fencing. Those along the H street, or north front, were planted in 1826, ere yet Lafayette Square had existence, and the one at the 151/2 and H streets, or northeast, gate, was struck by lightning some twenty years ago, the bolt splitting down its huge trunk and rendering an iron brace necessary-this remedial agent being now scarcely discerned through the over-grown bark. A veritable cedar of Lebanon attracts attention, the only one of its kind, a gentleman has said, to be found on these shores; two or three hardy representatives of the Norway spruce: also the mountain maple from the Pyrenees; the Paulonia (Kirir) of the Japanese: which flowers every second season; the Rhododendrum from the Himalaya mountains, of small growth here, however, and in England, though on British estates it is planted in soi especially imported from its Asiatic home. The catalpa, whose questionable fruit—the smoking bean—is a boon to small boys who would ape their elders; the cedar deodara, known in the south as its free translation—God given—might imply a blessing of Heaven, and esteemed the finest of its species. The severe winter of last year killed several of these and of English ollys, and right here it may be appropriate to remind one of the retarding effects which the long prevalent drought has had upon the park's foliage, large and small, so that visitors thereto these pleasant autumn days may not, because of this article, pitch too high their expectations. The Mexican acacia is likewise to be seen; also the horny beech, or, to use its technical name. the horn bean, the only one of its kind in the city; the grandi flora magnolia, small here compared with its majestic height farther south, detected from afar; the California oak; the sugar maple and white pine from away down east; the horse-chestnut, or "buck-eye," from the western reserve of Ohio; the beech in its several varieties, and the trunk of one of which near the southeast gate, bears the initials vet which the soldiers encamped near by cut thereon

during the war period. Altogether the trees. bushes, plants and parterres of brilliant colias and geraniums, number, perhaps, five hundred. Mention might now be made of THE JACKSON EQUESTRIAN STATUE. This is located in the center of the square and on a rise, rail enclosed, of about six feet in height, and, perhaps, fifty in circumference at the base. The pedestal is of Easton granite. oblong in shape and eight and a half feet high, and at each corner a mounted six-pounder. field artillery, bodes mock defiance—but of these more anon. The statue—whereof it is to be ob served the dress and equipments of man and horse, are perfect copies of the originals—faces the west. It was, as is generally known, cast from captured cannon, and the sculptor. Clark Mills, used to practice with plunging and rearing horses on the government stables' pasture in perfecting his model. The pose of the eques trian figure is most natural, albeit a trifle lively. and one feels in gazing on it an inward pity for the sarcastic Thackeray who, after eyeing the horse, thrown nearly back on his haunches. timidly inquired where were the rockers! But then he was an envious Englishman. No American, we fancy, can find fault with the equine attitude if once he recognizes that heroic poses may as properly be brought out in statuary as on canvass. The details are such that a veteran dragoon could find nothing omitted-either in the almost breathing person of ject, it may be as well to reassert here what has often been authoritatively stated, and yet meets with many doubting Thomases, that the Jackson statue as here described is not braced or fastened in any way to the pedestal whereon the charger's hind feet give it rest. So far as mechanical appliances to secure it are concerned, it might have fallen from its height long ago. The simple secret of its maintenance there in such a seemingly dangerous attitude lies in the unerring laws of gravitation. The hind legs are solid, and from them upward through horse and rider the hollow character of the statue increases until the head of the latter is reached. Thus graded with utmost nicety the weight is made to fall entirely on the one point. Apropos it is said of the sculptor, that in trying to beat this theory—a cherished one of his—into the head of a professor friend, the latter continued with cheerful obstinacy to deny that it could

be done. "Can't be done, eh?" exclaimed the then young Clark Mills, waxing wroth; "look at that!" and he whipped out a small, indeed minlature, model of this same statue out of his pocket and poised it similarly on the table before him: "If that stands," he urged, "why can't a big one stand?" His friend was cornered and convinced, though he persisted in declaring that with such a theory seeing, only, was believing. A man has been known to stand on the pedestal immediately in front of the rearing horse, and seizing the latter's hoofs swing himself up to his head, while Clark Mills, himself, is quoted as saying that a ton weight placed on the point noted would not avail to bear the figure down. The statue and its pedestal cost a round fifty thousand, which the government and the old Jackson association combined to pay, and now let us glance for a moment at

ITS FOUR SENTRY GUNS. These are placed at the four diagonal points of the pedestal and their muzzles cover the northwest, southwest, southeast and northeast quarters. As before mentioned they are six-pounders, field artillery, and themselves war relics of three score and ten and odd years ago; are mounted on government gun carriages, whose widths contrasts somewhat with their narrow proportions. Their material, also, is different from accepted gun metals now-a-days, being presumably at combination of copper, brass and iron. Their guns are inscribed with what was once legible lettering, but time and accumulating verdigris are doing their defacing work. As near however, as may be made out work. As near, however, as may be made out, the northwest piece bears the name "Elegica," near the chase; beneath, "Violati Regis FVLMI NA;" below this again, the crown and royal coat of arms of Spain, a star and the word

'Hispania," in regular succession, followed in fancy scroll work, by "Ferdinand VS VI El India RVM Hispania RVM Rex." The breech rim is worded, "Josephus Barnola Fecit Bar'ne 1748." The southwest gun is inscribed, "Elapoloio," at the chase, and then follows an in-

teresting American inscription: "Surrendered to Gen. Jackson with th Fortress San Carlos De Barancas, Pensacola, May 18, 1818. A steady fire from the forts was overcome in one day by the skill and gal-lantry of James Gadsden and Richard K.Call, aids Col. George Gibson, Q. R., Maj.George P.Peters, Capt. Young, Lieuts. Sands, Scallon, Spencer and Minton, U.S. Artillery, Capt. McKeever, and the brave soldiers under their command." breech reads "Josephus Barnola Fecit Bar ne. On the southeast gun the name "Elwitiza" is seen at the chase, and the inscriptions and symbols are identical with those on its diagonal mate. The northeast piece has "Elaristeo" for its chase title and the breech lettering corresponds with that on its south-

Sparrows have long made their nests of twigs and straws within the muzzle of these grim cannon and also in every available nook of the statue they seemingly guard. Mounted on square, narrow granite pedestals, and located equi-distant on either side of the statue are a pair of curiously wrought, urns fac-similes, cast at the naval ordinance yard, of a pair imported by W. W. Corcoran, esq., from Paris. Excepting in winter they contain inner vessels of palms and other large and graceful growths. This hurried sketch of Lafayette Square would be incomplete did we fail to mention some names in

ITS UPPER-TEN VICINAGE. Commencing at the northeast corner and noting westward: Sumner's whilom residencean annex of the Arlington-is on the corner. Near thereto the double mansion of Judge Freman. Beyond, at 16th street, St. John's, the haut bon Episcopal temple, retains in every regard its olden character. This church has seen eighty years of Godly service; many of our army and navy officers have been married within its walls and many of them have been buried from this sacred edifice. The President's lamented wife. nee Miss Herndon, of Virginia, was an exemplary attendant at St. John's. Mr. Corcoran's rich and substantial residence at the next corner closely-built mansions tell of solid worth.

colorings. Down west Lafayette Square the Judge Tree, of the Post Office department; the Rathbuns, an old New York family—one of whom, Major Rathbuns, was with President away back to royal ownership; Kinney, of the brief-lived Nation, and, at the south corner, the ministor to China, and in honor of whom in such connection the parking commission have planted immediately opposite a row of genuine linko trees from Japan.

The President's house over the way strikes the eye, with its surrounding departments, while on East Lafayette Square the old Seward House, where Sickles' assault on Key gave it the prestige which the assassin's attack on Seward | the late corps of engineers, and to the foreign confirmed; the Ogle Tayloe balconied home; Bob Ingersoll's abode, and Madison's erstwhile residence at the corner brings us again to the point | Segoud, Capt. Beaulieu, late of Gen. Pulaski's | situation, your committee beg leave further to

Garfield and His Wife.

From The Whitehall Review. The sweetheart of his boyhood—the girl-pupil whom her tutor loved—was for Garfield the star of his heart's horizon till the last moment of his life. In a passage leading from the parlor to the dining-room in his house at Mentor, hangs a picture of a nun about to enter the confessional in a cathedral. The resemblance of this sweet face to that of Mrs. Garfield is very striking one of those accidental likenesses one sometimes observes in a picture, and which seems all the more strange and interesting because it likeness between the angelic unturned Mrs. Garfield, that I stopped before it as Gen. Garfield was taking me in to dinner. "How like Mrs. Garfield!" I exclaimed. She was Mrs. Garfield said, with a joyous smile. "The General calls that his pretty girl!" This was his of the accidental portrait. I never saw two people talk so much with their eyes as these two did. It was evident that they consulted the one which the mutual judgment settled

I saw him in the Senate chamber go through the imposing ceremonial by which he was trans- paid them in France, * * .* it has accordformed from a private citizen, one of the mass, to a ruler whose powers, while they last, are more autocratic than any king's. The agitation of the solemn moment had blanched the glowing | that year, since which period no payment has cheek, stilled the smile on the now pale lips; but ever and anon he lifted his eyes to her, as she sat in the gallery above and in front of gold, or its equivalent, from moneys obtained him, and her calm, unruffled face seemed to give by loan from Holland, and full payment of the him the response he needed-the only one he could listen to, or sought. Any observer versed in physiognomy could see that her eyes spoke aloud to him across the space which separated them, saying, "All is well. You are doing nobly. I am proud of you." Behind the unimpassioned mask of her delicate features, held in condage by the power of her will and fortitude, A LIST OF THE OFFICERS TO WHOM THEY WERE there glowed the fire of an enthusiastic love of him, joy in him, support from her for him, to General Thaddeus Kosciusko, Maj. Gen. du Por-

No one who saw President Garfield after his observed the great change which his accession as at the pleasant home at Mentor. The very which made him slow to give irrevocable decisions. I was at the White iety not to take a step in haste which he might | Villefranche. repent at leisure. The humor of his own cautious slowness brought back the twinkle in his eye, the smile on the rosy lip. "I don't know when I shall get around to that," he said. "You know there's no telling when the Mississippi river will reach a given point." The sluggish movement of the great Father of Waters was hit off to the life by this impromptu epigram. The day I called at the White House to say goodshown into the family drawing-room upstairs, an apartment to which the public is not allowed

to penetrate. , large-limbed maiden o fourteen, her father's self in feature and in form. A noble girl! Besides this heiress of her father's grand proportions, Mrs. Garfield looks almost smaller than her daughter; yet she cannot be to whom was referred a letter from Baron de called a little woman. Sweet-voiced, ladylike: her apparel again most fitting, most simple,

most becoming. The President enters, clad in a gray morning suit, his hands in the jacket's side pockets Only a moment! Such a rush of people clamoring to see him! But during this moment husband and wife continually glance affectionately—their old glance—their glance of Mentor, of the Senate Hall, at each other. Eyes constantly look love to eyes that speak again. He complains of the loss of sleep which the pressure of Presirights when we move house, is there not? So.

Scandinavian Hospitality. The most striking quality of Scandinavian character seems to be hospitality. Throughout Norway, Sweden, and far North the author was heartily received by every one, from the king in his palace to the Laplander in his tent. As in all other countries that retain primitive habits. hospitality in Scandinavia always implies eating and drinking. The poorest farmer or fisherman always has something to offer the visitor, and lack of appetite is generally construed as a slight. The author mentions one occasion on which, to avoid hurting any one's feelings, he ate thirty times in two days, and drank thirty-four cups of coffee. Often strong cheese is offered just before meal to provoke appetite, and in the cities a formal dinner is preceded by and in the cities a formal dinner is preceded by a smorgas, or lunch, at a table crowded with alleged appetizers. On a single smorgas table the author noted smoked reindeer meat, smoked salmon with poached eggs, raw salmon freshly salted, hard-boiled eggs, caviare, fried sausage, anchovy, smoked goose breast, cucumbers, raw salt herring, several kinds of cheese and as many of bread, and a salad made of pickeled herring, boiled meat, potatoes, eggs, beets, and onions. There were also three kinds of spirits on the table, and from these and the various dishes the guests helped themselves bountifully, and then did justice to an excellent dinner.—John Habberton, in Harper's Magazine for November.

OUR FOREIGN GUESTS.

How Their Ancestors were Paid for Their Services by the Government. At the close of the revolutionary war the Contirental Congress was unable to raise the means necessary for the payment of the army in full, and it was with great difficulty that sufficient money was obtained to send the soldiers to their places of enlistment. So far as pay was concerned, no doubt the foreign officers fared rather better than our own soldiers, a strong effort being made to pay them as large a portion of the amount due them as possible; but to pay them in full could not be done. An adjustment of their accounts was made in 1782, and partial payment was made in cash, and certificates of indebtedness given for the balance. these certificates bearing an interest of 6 per cent; but like all other paper of the Continental Congress they depreciated rapidly in value until in January, 1784, under a resolution of Congress, they were called in and new certificates were issued, which were subsequently redeemed by the present government.

STRAITENED CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FOREIGN As showing the straitened circumstances of these officers long after the close of the war, the following extracts have been taken from the old "Journals of Congress" and may prove interesting to some of our foreign visitors at the present time, who will doubtless recognize many a familiar name among the number given

"On the 22d of January, 1784, the committee to whom had been referred a letter from Major Gen. du Portail, requesting some immediate payment for himself and other officers belonging to the late corps of engineers, and also a letter from Brig. Gen. Armand, as well, on behalf of himself and other officers belonging to the legionary corps, late under his command, as of

the said corps of engineers, report, "That the foreign officers, lately in the service of the United States, who were not attached to the line of any particular state, complain of great and singular hardships under which they have labored during the late war. The pay (Connecticut avenue) is conspicuous in its sober | which they received for a considerable time, in depreciated money, was very unequal to their actual expenses, nor could they be profited by the recommendations of Congress on the subject of depreciation, which afforded immediate relief to the rest of the army, because there was no Lincoln on that fatal Good Friday night, at state to which they could look for the balance Ford's, and whose Hudson river estates date of their pay; hence it followed, that some of them have depended in a great measure for their support, on remittances from their friends in venerable Peter Parker, the first American France, while others, less fortunate, have contracted considerable debts in America. That in their present situation they neither have the means of subsisting in America nor of returning to their native country, unless some part of the money due them by the public shall be paid; "Resolved. That the superintendent of finance

take order for paying to the foreign officers of officers lately belonging to the legionary corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Armand, also, to Major the Baron Steuben, and the peculiarity of his Baron Steuben, such sums on account of their pay as may be necessary to relieve them from their present embarrassments, and enable those in America to return to their native country."

Under this resolution, which was adopted, Robert Morris, then superintendent of finance. issued certificates of indebtedness, dated "ye 5th April, 1784," bearing interest at 6 per cent from January 1, payable annually at the house of Monsieur Ferdinand Grand, banker, in Paris. No time was specified for their redemption, and was evolved from the painter's fancy with- it was not until Alexander Hamilton assumed out any knowledge of the dear model it control of our national finances, that any atso greatly resembles. So marked was the tempt was made to redeem them. In a communication to the House of Representatives, dated face of the heaven-communing nun and that of January 23d, 1792, he thus refers to them: "There is a part of the public debt of the United States, which is a cause of some perplexity to the Treasury. It is not comprehended within directly behind me, walking with Gen. Swaim. | the existing provision for the foreign debt, which The married lovers exchanged a fond glance, and | is confined to loans made abroad; and it is questionable, whether it is to be regarded as a portion of the domestic debt. It is not only due pet name for herself, by which he always spoke to foreigners, but the interest upon it is payable, by express stipulation, in a foreign country; whence it becomes a matter of doubt, whether it be at all contemplated by the act making provision each other upon every circumstance of life as it for the debt of the United States. The part arose, and that the action he took thereon was alluded to is that which is due to certain foreign officers who served in the United States during the late war. In consequence of a resolution of Congress directing their interest to be ingly been paid to them in Paris, down to the 31st of December, 1788, by virtue of a special resolution of Congress of the 20th of August in been made. Provision was subsequently made for their payment, principal and interest, in last certificate was made in 1828. The original certificates, which are yet well preserved, were printed on parchment, and were the only bonds of the United States ever printed on that material. The par value of the amount of these certificates issued was \$186,988.78. The follow-

which no cold description in written words can do justice. tail, Maj. Gen. J. B. J. De Laumoy, Brig. Gen. Armand, Col. Gouvion, Col. Malmedy, Baron de Glaubeck, Baron de Uhtrick, Major de Bert de installation in the White House can fail to have Majau, Capt. John Price, Col. Jean Ternout, Capt. John Sharp, Capt. Phillipe Streubing, to power had occasioned in him. Only at inter-vals did his bright joyousness shine out again, Augustine Briffault, Capt. J. B. Verdier, Capt. L. J. de Beaulieu, Lieut. Col. J. S. de Brahm. day after he became President the struggle for | Cornet Peter B. Raffanau, Capt. James de Sethe spoils of office began with a flerceness hith- gond, Lieut. Col. Murnau. Lieut. J. Desconerto unparalleled in all the strife of that kind | teres Lahais, Chevalier de la Colombe, Capt. which has been seen at Washington. He was Peter Castaing, Capt. Capitaine, Col. Radier half-maddened by his desire to do justice to all | Balleire, Lieut. Col. Gimat, Capt. Chevalier de the contending factions. It was this feeling | Fontenieux, Major Geo. Shoffner, Major Louis de Pontiere, Lieut. Col. Louis de Fleury, Monsieur de Pontgebeau, Lieut. Col. Cambray, Major House one morning, and he referred to his anx- Le Brun de Bellecour, and Lieut. Col. A. G. de

By a resolution of the Continental Congress, November 16, 1781, "Brigadier Gen. du Portail, commanding officer of the corps of engineers, in consideration of his meritorious services, and particularly of his distinguished conduct in the siege of York, in the state of Virginia." was promoted to the rank of major general; Lieut. Col. by-I did not think it would be forever-I was Gouvion received the brevet of colonel, and Capt. Rochefontaine the brevet of major; the two former being also granted leave of absence from the United States for six months.

son, Mr. Carrington and Mr. L. Hommedien, to extraction, is a British subject, and that the surwhom was referred a letter from the Baron de render of Cornwallis to Gen. Washington was Steuben, requesting an adjustment of his claims on the principles of a contract, alleged to have family quarrel, the latter being of English parbeen entered into between him and the United States previous to his engaging in their service, submit the following report: That in January, 1778, Congress received a letter from the Baron de Steuben, dated Portsmouth, December 6, 1777, in the words following, viz.: 'Honorable dential duties entails. "I only slept four hours last night," he says. But he hopes everything is doing well now. Life is to be joyous in the future. There is always some trouble getting to future. There is always some trouble getting to neither riches nor titles; I am come here from good-bye, and God bless you! And he is gone. | the remotest end of Germany at my own expense, and have given up an honorable and lucrative rank. I have made no condition with your deputies in France, nor shall I make any with you; my only ambition is to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your general-in-chief, and to follow him in all his operations as I have done during seven campaigns with the king of Prussia: two and twenty years passed at such a school seem to give me a right of thinking myself in the number of experienced officers; and if I am possessor of some talents in the art of war, they sessor of some talents in the art of war, they should be much dearer to me, if I could employ them in the service of a republic, such as I hope soon to see America. I should willingly purchase, at my whole blood's expense, the honor of seeing, one day, my name after those of the defenders of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be sufficient for me, and I ask no other favors than to be received among your officers. I dare hope you will agree to this my request, and that you will be so good as to send me your orders to Boston, where I shall accept them, and accordingly take measures. I have the honor to be, with respect, honorable gentleman, your most obedient and very humble serman, your most obedient and very humble servant. (Signed)— STEUBEN." (Signed)—

Your committee further report, that on the Baron's arrival at Yorktown, the seat of Congress, in February, 1778, the committee consis ing of Mr. Witherspoon, Mr. McKean, Mr. F. L. Lee and Mr. Henry, appointed to confer with him, made their report to Congress in the words following, viz: "The Baron Steuben, who was a lieutenant general and aid-de-camp to the King of Prussia, desires no rank; is willing to attend General Washington, and be subject to his orders; does not require or desire any comme of a particular corps or division; serve occasionally as directed general; expects to be of lanning encampments. &c., and promoting the liscipline of the army; he heard, before he left France, of the dissatisfaction of the Americans with the promotion of foreign officers, therefore makes no terms, nor will accept of anything but with general approbation, and particularly that

of Gen. Washington." Letters and certificates from different gentle men to the baron, expressing their sense of the contract alleged to have been made by him, have also been laid before your committee. But the above report, and the preceding act of Congress being the only records on this subject, you committee do not find that any demand was made by the baron of indemnification for offices which he may have relinquished in Germany, nor any promise of such indemnification made by Congress. Your committee further report that in December, 1782, the baron addressed a letter to the President of Congress requesting a committee to inquire into and report his situation and pretensions; which, being granted, he stated his pretensions in the words following. viz:

"My demands were these: To join the army as volunteer; that I wished to be known by the ommander-in-chief, and to leave it to the officers of the army if my capacity entitled me to hold a commission in it; that the general could employ me in such a branch where he though my services the most useful; that I was deternined not to ask a favor or a reward previous of having deserved it; that, however, I expected from the generosity of Congress that in imitation of all European powers they would defray my expenses, although a volunteer, according to the rank which I held in Europe, as well for myself as my aids and servants."

Your committee further report that although the baron has disclaimed any preliminary stipulations for reward, and though Congress do not appear to have engaged to indemnify him for emoluments that may have been given up in Europe, yet he has received from Congress strong and singular proofs of their desire to place him in easy circumstances; and under the different heads of allowance for expenses, pay as major general and inspector, commutation of half pay for life, and a subsequent grant, according to the statement made by the commissioner of army accounts, he has received above \$44,000 in specie or other money reduced to specie value, besides provisions and forage to a large amount; and of the specie more than \$32,900 have been paid since the beginning of the year 1784.

In consideration of the foregoing facts and all circumstances, your committee are of opinion that although the Baron Steuben has no claim against the United States, founded on a contract, yet, considering the merit and services of rps, and to Capt. Pouthiere, late aid to the report that he be allowed at the rate of dollars per annum during his natural life."

The American Horses in England.

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1881. To the Editor of THE EVENING STAR:

I noticed in a late issue of one of the daily papers a paragraph quoted from the London Times, in which that bigoted journal, with its usual pertinacity, clings to the absurd opinion that the recent victories of Messrs. Keene and Lorillard on the English turf were not purely American, because the successful horses Parole Iroquois and Foxhall have descended from Irish and English sires, only having the good fortune to be bred on this side of the Atlantic. The Britishers have a very great weakness in this respect, and if we indulge them in it it is only on account of the great sympathy (?) elicited by them at the death of our late Presi dent, and the unusual generosity of Her Majesty in presenting a wreath to be placed on the

If an ordinary English journal indulged in

but when the "Thunderer" denies us the honor of our victories on the turf, and the superiority of our training of colts for the great events, it I time to say a word in self-defence. Foxhall, the winner of the big stakes at Paris, and the Cesarewitch at Newmarket, and other prom inent races in England was bred in Kentucky, and purchased when a foa by Mr. Keene for a large sum. His sire and dam were bred in the same section of the country the former by an English sire, and how the Britishers can claim any honor from the victories of a horse whose grandsire only was bred on their soil is a mystery to me. Parole and Iroquois are half brothers, by imported Leamington, and as Leamington was by Irish Faugha-ballaugh the Irish might with equal propriety claim the honor of the victories of these two American horses which have for two years been emptying the pockets of Johnny Bull's sports. Parole, though ridden by an English jockey, was trained by an American at the Lorillard stables: and it is a well known fact that it is more in the training than in the riding of a horse the secret of his success lies. If Mr. Lorillard had given the opportunity to Barrett, who rode Parole in his great race at Baltimore in '77, against Ten Broeck and Tom Ochlitree, he would have ridden him as successfully as Archer, saved himself unnecessary expense, and deprived the selfish Britishers of the faint credit of scoring the triumphs for an English jockey. It was, however, a generous impulse of Mr. Lorillard's to expend a pertion of the money won in England among her people that prompted him to employ English riders as a preference; and now that those people have shown no appreciation of his generosity, but, on the contrary, ascribe his success to the superior horsemanship of English jockeys, it is to be hoped that he will hereafter entrust his colors to Americans—native or naturalized-many of whom excel in the art of riding and every day defeat English riders who are brought over here to take part in the great contests at Saratoga, Jerome Park and Coney Island The propensity of Englishmen to be supreme in everything is well shown in the Times article. On the same principle they have for centuries been claiming the laurels achieved by prominent Irishmen, such as Burke, Grattan, Shiel, Sheridan, Swift and Wellington, the statesmen Moore and Goldsmith, the poets; M'Clure and M'Clintock, the explorers—the former who dis covered the "Northwest Passage," and the latter who decided the fate af Franklin. The fact of the matter is, America is too progressive for England. We glut their markets with all kinds of machinery, cutlery and provisions, and underse Mrs. Garfield came in with her daughter Congressional Report on the Services them. We enter into all their national field sports as contestants and defeat them. The On Monday, August 25th, 1788, in the House are jealous of our rivalry, and, like a drowning of Representatives, the report of the committee | man grasping at straws, grapple the mos trivial excuse to relieve them of the odium of defeat. Should they continue in this strain of Steuben, was read as follows: "The committee, thought, they may ere long arrive at the concluconsisting of Mr. Gilman, Mr. Otis, Mr. Williamsion that President Arthur, because of his Irish entage.

> AMERICAN WINNERS OF PRIZES AT THE PARIS EX-HIBITION. A cablegram to the New York Herald, from been awarded to the U.S. Signal Office, the Smith-sonian Institution, the U.S. Patent Office and Messra.

Successful Electricians.

Edison, Graham and Bell. Gold medals are awarded to the Anglo-American and Brush Elecawarded to the Anglo-American and Brush Electric Light companies, the United States Electric Lighting Company, Elisha Gray and Taintor. Silver medals to Bailey & Puskas, Connolly Brothers & MacTighe, Dolbear, Eccard, Electric Purifier Company, Hubbard Pond Indicator Company, Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Western Electric Light company and the Electro-Dynamic company. Bronze medals to Messrs. Chavet, Cumming and Dion, the Hoosaic Tunnel company, the Trinitro-Glycerine Works, Partz, Photo-Relievo company, White House, Mills and Williama. If the relatively small number of American exhibitors be considered it will be seen that they have carried off a very large

A BLACK EYE TO MARRIAGE INSURANCE.—At Pottsville, Pa., Monday, Judge Pershing refused to grant a charter to the Helping Hand Mutual Aid Marriage Association. After pointing out half a dozen fatal technical objections in the application, his honor based his refusal on moral grounds, hold-Whereupon Congress resolved, "that the President present the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben for the seal he has shown for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talenta, and inform him that Congress cheerfully accept of his service as a volunteer in the army of these states, and wish him to repair to General Washington's headquarters as soon as convenient."

his honor based his refusal on moral grounding that such societies strike at the vertions of human society by luring people mony from mercenary purposes, and the ing the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in a stream the flood of demoralization in a stream the flood of demoralization in the stream the flood of demoralization in a stream the flood of demoralization in the stream the flood of demoralization in a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the divorce courts and a stream the flood of demoralization in the work of the wo ing that such societies strike at the very for tions of human society by luring people to mony from mercenary purposes, and thus in ing the work of the divorce courts and swell